PLATT WARNS REPUBLICANS.

THIS TIME THEY MAY FACE A SANE AND DANGEROUS ENEMY.

His Speech at a Dinner Given by the New York Delegation-Says There Is No Factional or Personal Disturbance in New York-Republican Prospects Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- A dinner in honor of Senator Thomas C. Platt was given at the Shoreham Hotel to-night by his colleagues of the New York delegation in Congress.

All of the members of the delegation were present with the exception of Representatives Alexander, Smith and Flack, who were ill, and Representative Southwick, who is snowbound somewhere between Washington and Chicago. Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the Senate, was the only guest present outside of the dele-

There was nothing formal about the dinner save that it was in honor of Senator Platt and that the latter made a speech in which he dealt at some length with the prospects of the Republican party in the coming Presidential campaign. His was the only speech of any length.

Representative Sereno Payne, in a brief address, stated rather emphatically that, despite newspaper reports to the contrary. there was no friction or unpleasantness in the Republican machine in New York State; that everything was running smoothly and armoniously and that there was no reason why the State should not present a strong and unbroken front during the Presidential campaign next year.

The remarks of the other members of and optimistic views were freely expressed as to New York's Republican vote at the polls in 1904.

Senator Platt followed Representative Payne. He said:

I thank you, gentlemen of the delegation for my share in this generous and delightful feast. I thank you, also, for the opportunity this occasion affords of congratulating our State upon the good relations that exist in its delegation and between those who represent it in the House and its Senators. There is neither factional nor personal disturbance in the New York delegation to embarrass or impede its work. No part of its due efficiency is lost to the people in controversy

the signs of the approach of a great political year are already numerous, and some of them indicate the return of the Democratic y to a sane and dangerous condition We are not apt to have in the election next fall all of the advantages we enjoyed in the last two national campaigns. It is not often that the Democratic party consents to learn the lessons of experience, but it is not likely that 16 to 1 will be the issue on which it will appeal to the country next fall. We must prepare curselves for another sort of battle. Fortunately we are already assured of courageous, intelligent and popular leadership, and the business prosperity which began at the moment when the country realized that it had saved tiself from the peril of sliver indation has continued without interruption to this hour. The Jovernment under President Roosevelt has been strong and wise, and the Democrats will be unable to allege any single act, whether of administration or legislation, which has not had a healthy and fortunate influence upon the business affairs of the people.

But it often happens in politics that a politic. are not apt to have in the election next

of the people.

But it often happens in politics that a political party which has had a long lease of power is never so much in danger as when nobody has anything in particular to complain of, for it is then that many people vote, not with regard to great principles, but to small and trivial avers and discursate access.

ial events and circumstances.
the absence of perils definitely and imnd the absence of peris dennitely and immediately foreboding, these little matters of prejudice are exaggerated in the public imagination. We shall need, therefore, throughout the coming campaign to keep constantly before the people the often proved capacity of the Democratic party to con act public affairs and the menace to business which proceeds from its very constitution.

The newspapers relate that Mr. Bryan denies that he is a Socialist, but the spirit of socialism is rampant in his party and its influence will appear at the moment when any Democratic President sets foot in the White House.

any Democratic President sets foot in the White House. It will make little difference who he is or where he comes from, he will have these and no other: He must yield to the spirit of his party and be its instrument, or he must break his party and be the rock on which it splits in pieces. The Jovernment is not a personal machine. Our Presidents have been great and successful, not by dominating their party, but by conducting their administrations in harmony with party sentiment has approved wise and successful policies, they have taken their place in the list of great men. The history of Mr. Cleveland is a perfect illustration of my point. He was made the Democratic candidate for his availability and in the belief that his personality would iistract public attention from the essentially tiangerous character of Democratic purposes. During his first term, the Senate being Republican and characteristic Democratic legislation being therefore impossible, the deception was successfully maintained.

But as soon as the entire Jovernment went Democratic it was straightway discovered that between a conservative President and

democratic it was straightway discovered hat between a conservative President and radical party there was no possibility of uccessful government. As the President ecame more conservative, the party ecame more radical, and the effect of their truggles for control was felt in the profits of every husiness, and in the exercise. business and in the earnings o

workingman. history of that Administration was a nstant succession of menace to business d industry. At the close of that long fou are the Democratic party and the industrie the country were equally broken and ex-

This ought not to be so easily forgotten as to render possible its recurrence. The tariff amashers and the currency debasers in the Democratic party may be for the moment

dulescent.

They may even consent to remain in the background through the approaching campaign, but their number is nine-tenths of the Democratic party and their self-restraint will last no single minute longer than until the opportunity comes to give effect to their injurious principles.

Membership in Congress is increasing in both honor and importance. Circumstances have forced us to depart from the old time rule separating us from the affairs of the rest of the world, and many of the policies we are adopting now not only affect other peoples than our own, but look far ahead into the future.

With one accord our public men are direct-

With one accord our public men are directing their attention to the great problem of securing new markets for American made goods. They see that the time has gone by when we can let the outside world alone, contenting ourselves merely with such trade as comes to us without special invitation. The American policy is not one of conquest or of paramount political influence. It does not ask special consideration. It asks no more than an equal right for the American people to trade in the world's markets, and it opposes the policy of any ration which, going outside of its own territory, undertakes to set up metes and bounds within which its people only can trade.

Our entrance into world politics, if so large an expression be descriptive, has been received by the other nations in a spirit of hearty friendship. They have the assurance of our physical situation that it can have no ulterior purpose. But it brings to us as Members of Congress new questions and new responsibilities and I take it to be a great privilege to be a member of the House or the Senate at this time in our country's development.

It is an education to sit, day by day, as the

men.
It is an education to sit, day by day, as the affairs of the nation are passing in review before us in the reading of the great appropriation bills. It is an experience which makes a better citizen of any man on whom it is conferred.

it is conferred in this country the impulse of change or showth comes directly from the people to their lovernment. The necessity of new markets and better commercial facilities was felt by the people long before it appeared in Government policies.

in Government policies.

The construction of an Isthmian canal transcends in importance any other act of legislation or diplomacy to which the iovernment can commit itself, and the people will look impatiently, in my opinion, at any individual or political party that seeks to embarrass this work with partisan outcry. It makes no difference whether our Government knew that a revolution on the Isthmus

would follow the rejection of the canal treaty at Bogota. It ought to go without saying that in no event would the honorable men at the head of our Government put themselves or their country in a false position, while, on the other hand, it ought to be equally plain that their failure to accept the opportunity which such a condition of affairs afforded would have been monumental in its folly.

It folly.

If this session of Congress accomplishes nothing else than to render possible the immediate construction of the canal across the Isthmus it will have done enough to entitle it to a big place in the list of the useful and memorable sessions.

PLATT TELLS ROOSEVELT

That There Will Be No Division in Repub

Hean Party in New York. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-Senator Platt of New York called on the President this afternoon. He said after the visit that he had assured Mr. Roosevelt that there was and would be no division in the Republican party in the Empire State; that the delegation to the Republican National convention this year would be for Roosevelt enthusiastically, and that the State would be carried for Roosevelt next fall. This was his New Year's greeting to the President, the Senator said

FRIENDLY SUIT BY HELEN GOULD Wants to Settle the Validity of Her Deed

of Her Father's Residence. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- Papers were filed in the Supreme Court at White Plains to-day in a friendly action brought by Helen Miller Gould, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the will of her father, the late Jay Gould, against George J. Gould, Edwin Gould and Howard Gould, as executors of and trustees under the will of their father, and a score of other Gould heirs, for the purpose of enabling Miss Gould to purchase certain property the delegation were of the same nature, in Westchester county which had belonged to her father from the executors and to settle the validity of certain deeds. The complaint says:

"That the plaintiff being greatly attached o the former residence of her deceased father, Lyndhurst, in Westchester county, and being desirous of owning the same, in or about January, 1899, made an offer to George J. Gould and Edwin Gould and Howard Gould for the purchase of Lyndhurst. In order to determine the value, the property was separately appraised. That the average amount of said appraisals was \$344,847.41 and that she received a deed for the property." She desires to purchase additional land, including the property where Woody Crest, her summer home for cripples, is located and which has been appraised at \$37,335.41.

COP ATTACKED, FRONT AND REAR Punched When He Turned In a Fire Alarm

and a Yellow Dog Butts In. A curtain fire in a tenement house at 91 Christopher street last night did little damage, but it gave Policeman Thomas Evans of the Jefferson Market court squad, as much trouble as he has had in a long time. Evans, who was off duty, saw the fire from the street and ran to the corner of Hudson street to turn in an alarm. As he was opening the box he was interrupted by a young man who said:

"Here, get away from that box." Evans replied that he was a cop and knew

what he was doing. The young man though otherwise and landed a right hook on the cop's jaw. At the same time a yellow dog, of no special family, managed to connect his teeth with the rear of Evans's trousers. The cop punched at the young man in front, at the same time hind at the dog.

Policeman Hall of the Charles street station ran up and placed the young man under arrest. He was taken to the station house and registered as Peter Crotty, 17 years old, of 335 West Houston street. According to the police he is an all round tough in the neighborhood. He explained that he mistook the cop for a false alarm fiend and denied having any acquaintance

with the dog, which was not arrested. The fire was extinguished before the engines arrived.

FIFTH CAISSON DISEASE DEATH On the Manhattan Bridge Foundations -Two Here, Three in Brooklyn.

Martin B. Dolan of 118 East Ninety-eighth street went to work in the Pike slip caisson for the first time yesterday morning. He had not been working for more than half an hour when he dropped unconscious. He died soon after he was carried out. The caisson has been sunk ninety-two feet beneath the bed of the river and the men work in an air pressure of three atmospheres about forty-five pounds to the square inch. Dolan had passed a civil service examination for inspector of masonry and when a vacancy occurred at the bridge foundation

work Dolan applied for it. To the engineer in charge he said he had passed the civil service physical examination, but the engineer would not employ him until he had been examined by another doctor. Dolan came back with a report, and after reading it the engineer put him to work.

Dolan, it seems, had been out of work for some time and was ready to face the risk since he was to get \$10 a day for two shifts of 11/2 hours each.

In addition to the two men who died from caisson disease on the New York side, three men lost their lives in the Brooklyn caisson. John C. Rodgers, the contractor for the building of the bridge foundations, said yesterday that he intended to equip a small hospital near the river side and to have a physician constantly in attendance.

DIDN'T GO BACK ON CARTER. Light on the Army Scandal in a Suit Against

Green? and Gaynor. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.-Michael A. Connolly, on the stand in court to-day in his suit against Greene and Gaynor, in the Oberlin Carter scandal case, for an amount due for services rendered in collecting testimony in connection with a suit to be filed by them in the Court of Claims,

said: ness. I was the only man in the whole engineer's office that did not go back on Carter. The fellows that he raised from jobs that paid \$15 a week to those that paid \$200 a month went back on him. They told me no one was left out of the wreck to save

them."
"Connolly, my whole reputation is resting on you,' Carter said to me, with tears in on you, 'Carter said to me, with tears in his eyes. Greene and Gaynor told me that I was the only man who knew the case. Carter said: 'I want you. What will you do?' Greene and Gaynor again said: 'We need you.' I said: 'Yes I got the same thing from Carter.' They said: 'What was that?' I said: 'Nothing,' and they replied: 'We are different people: Carter is a quitter, anyway.'"

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

IF HILL GOES, BRYAN WILL GO

TO WASHINGTON WHEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS.

Mack Going, and Not by Proxy-Guffey and Hill Would Like to Find Out Who Murphy's Candidate Is-Objections to Having National Convention Here.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill and a number of other Democrats of national reputation remained over in New York city yesterday after the dinner at Sherry's the night before to Mayor McClellan. Some of these Democrats, besides Mr. Hill, were Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, national committeeman for the State; James M Guffey of Pittsburg, national committeeman for Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania and James M. Head of Nashville national committeeman for Tennessee Mr. Hill had a number of visitors at the Hoffman House, and he told his friends that he would remain over in New York city to-day, and might have a talk with Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. Mr. Guffey, Mr. Hill and Mr. Mack had a talk at the Hoffman House, and Mr. Guffey returned to Pittsburg last night. Mr. Mack said that he might run on to Buffalo and return to New York city in time to see William J. Bryan, who is

expected to arrive on the Celtic to-morrow. The Democratic national committee is to neet in Washington on Tuesday to name a time and place for the national conven-

A report has been circulated among Democrats of New York State recently to the effect that Mr. Mack might give his proxy to some other Democrat in the State and not attend the meeting of the national committee in Washington. Mr. Mack said very positively last night in the Hoffman House that any report of that kind was erroneous, and that under no circumstances would he give his proxy to any other Democrat. He would attend the meeting of the national committee and say what he had to say himself.

There were a number of remarks passed on one or two of the features of the dinner the night before. The criticisms were mainly of the speech of Richard Olney of Massachusetts in favor of ex-President Cleveland as the next Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. No one of the Democrats named cared to be specifically quoted, but Mr. Hill, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Guffey and Mr. Mack, especially, told their friends that they considered Mr. Olney's remarks out of place; and then some of the Democrats said that Mr. Olney in his prepared speech had made no mention of Mr.

leveland, and put it into an addendum. The Democrats who criticised Mr. Olney said that they could not see the point of his comments on Mr. Cleveland at this time, especially as Mr. Olney has a Presidential boom of his own in the New England States. One of the critical Democrats

"Mr. Olnev isn't much of a politician and doesn't kno w the game, or he would not have made the remarks he did in favor of

Mr. Cleveland " Some of the Democrats who called on Mr. Hill at the Hoffman House urged nim to be present at the meeting of the national committee in Washington, and Mr. Hill, ommittee in Washington, and air.

t was said, is to give their suggestions due t was said, is to give their suggestions due consideration. Mr. Guffey has had a long consideration. consideration. Mr. Guffey has had a long talk with Mr. Murphy, and on his return to New York city within a week or two, to have another meeting with the ader of Tammany Hail.

Most of the Democrats talked with said that Mr. Guffey could be made chair-man of the Democratic national committee if he so desired, to succeed ex-United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, but Guffey's friends said that he was a very busy man, and might at the last moment de

cline to accept the place.

The Democrats also talked about the city that is to have the Democratic national convention this year, and the only cities mentioned by the Democrats in town yesterday were Chicago and Milwaukee. There was objection to Milwaukee on the ground that it was a "side town," and while some of the Democratic favored Chicago, others said that the newspaper press of Chicago had never treated a Democratic national convention fairly, but, on the contrary, had a custom of belittling and speaking harshly of Democratic national gatherings in that

Leader Murphy has been besieged for the last month or more with all sorts of influences in an effort to excite his interest getting the convention to come to New York city, but he has not committed himself and is waiting a development of sentiment in favor of New York. The Democrats from out of town who remained over from from out of town who remained over from the dinner said very positively last night that New York city would not get the con-vention, on the ground that "they didn't want the national convention dominated by Tammany Hall and Wall Street in-

lences." Representative David A. DeArmond of the Sixth district of Missouri would like to know what joker gave him the alleged Marconi despatch from W. J. Bryan which he read at the dinner. Some of the left over Democrats said that Mr. DeArmond was keenly sensitive over the incident. When the alleged despatch was handed to him at the dinner he read it over carefully two at the dinner, he read it over carefully two or three times, and submitted it to one or two of his friends, and all believed it to be O. K., and so Mr. DeArmond read it to the assembled Democrats. The Celtic, which was nowhere near Nova Scotia on Monday

has no Marconi apparatus.

A report was circulated to the the prank was put up by Dr. John H. Gird-ner, a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan and Dr. Girdner was asked about the matter last night at the Hoffman House. The doctor smiled, and asked in reply: "What's the Marconi system between

If Mr. Hill attends the meeting of the national committee in Washington, it was said, Mr. Bryan will also be present. Late last night it was learned that Mr. Guffey's visit to Leader Murphy was for the purpose of ascertaining Mr. Murphy's views on a Presidential candidate, but that Mr. Murphy remained non-committal; and it was added that Mr. Hill's proposed talk with Mr. Murphy will be forthesame purpose of attempting "to sound" Mr. Murphy as to his preference for a Presidential can-

All that is known of Mr. Murphy's views on this matter are a few passing comments to the effect that he was not altogether con-vinced that Mr. Cleveland could not be renominated and triumphantly reelected. Some of the Democrats who heard the talk about Senator Gorman said that the Maryland statesman had killed himself with his own party because of his attitude on the Panama treaty.

RADIUM SUPPLY FOUND.

Dre That Contains the Element Discovered in Utah and Idaho

SALT LAKE, Jan. 5.-Two big discoveries of ore that contains radium have been made in Utah and Idaho by Capt. James Lawrence, a geologist and mining expert. Lawrence says that the strike is a most important one and will have the effect of reduc-

ALL IN THE FAMILY. Gov. Odell and Nephew Corral \$22,500

NEW CITY, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- Referee Graham Witsneief nas just filed his report in the clerk's office of Rockland county recommending the discharge of Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., as receiver of the Jackman Shoe Manufacturing Company. It will be recalled that Gov. Odell was made receiver of this company by Supreme Court Justice Michael H. Hirschberg of Newburgh, who removed

James Cavanagh, the first receiver of the Jackman company. Gov. Odell has recently made Justice Hirschberg Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Referee Witshcief in his report passing on the accounts of Gov. Odell as receiver of the Jackman company says that the Governor received \$244,159.43 and paid out \$34.074.49. Referee Witshcief in his report recommends that James Mac-Gregor Smith, Gov. Odell's attorney and nephew, be paid for his services \$10,298.95, and that Gov. Odell for his services be paid \$12,207.97, and the referee's own modes fee is \$586.

Concerning the claim of Mrs. Ella Sange of New York city on six notes, amounting to \$4,868.15 and interest, it was learned that Mrs. Sanger died within the last ten days, but that because of the action of Mrs. Sanger's counsel, Hastings & Gleason of New York city, who have declared that they would defend Mrs. Sanger's rights, Referee Witshcief recommends the setting aside of \$10,000, to be deposited in a trust company, pending the appointment of an administrator for Mrs. Sanger's estate and the litigation which Hastings & Gleason have begun to compel the receiver to pay the amount of the six notes with interest thereon, which will be close to \$10,000.

SWINDLER'S TALE OF MILLIONS Induced Tailor Dernabeo to Part With \$1.150 He Had Saved.

Antonio Dernabeo, a ladies tailor, boarding at 272 West Thirty-eighth street, went to the Tenderloin station last night and told Sergt. Boettler that he had been swindled out of \$1,150.

The tailor says that at his boarding house he got acquainted with a tall man, who said he was Edward Thompson, a broker The two were walking down Broadway on Monday when a stranger ran up to Thompson and the two talked excitedly for some time. After the man had left, Thompson told Dernabeo that the stranger was a Swiss friend of his whose brother had died in the old country leaving him \$10,000,000.

Thompson then explained that it would be necessary for the man's friends to raise \$100,000 in order to clear his indebtedness and enable him to go abroad and collect the money.

Yesterday morning Thompson told Dernabeo that the Swiss would give \$10,000 to any one who helped to raise the money By chance, the tailor says, he met Thompson and his Swiss friend in a saloon a Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street later and they showed him a satchel, said to contain \$40,000. Antonio says he looked in and saw lots of money. Then his friend said that he might as well get in on the deal, so the tailor drew out his \$1,150, and it was

thrown in with the other money. Broker Thompson then said that he and the Swiss were going downtown to raise the rest of the money, and asked the tailor to hold the tatchel.

When they did not put in an appearance at 6 o'clock last night the tailor opened the grip and found Confederate bills and other waste paper.

ARBITRATION WILL NOT DO. Carroll D. Wright Says It Is Ineffective in Labor Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5 .- In a lecture last night in the suburb of Irvington Carroll D. Wright, a member of the anthracite strike commission condemned arbitration, much to the surprise of his audience. He said: "Arbitration means simply the interference of the public in the relations of the employer and employee. When these relations, as in the case of great strikes, reach a point where they affect the general welfare, society has a right to say what shall be done in the matter. But law has always failed to adjust wages, and its efforts in that direction have done more harm than good. The methods enumerated are minor remedies, all good as helps, but none amount-

ing to a solution. "Arbitration is not the true solution o labor difficulties. While I am favorable to this system of adjustment of industrial contentions between the employer and the employee. I cannot see in this method a system that will solve the enormous

TRIED TO SHOW HE WAS DEAD Man Sent a Body Home as His Own From

the Duquesne Wreck. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 5 .- When the unknown victims of the Duquesne limited wreck were being identified here recently a man giving his name as George C. Hal lenback called at Sim's Morgue and claimed the body of a man labelled Louis Caler. He said the victim's real name was Harr I. Tobias and that he lived at Reading a. Hallenback said that he and Tobia

Pa. Hallenback said that he and Tobias had been railroading together in the West and parted in Pittsburg.

The body was shipped to Tobias's father at Reading. When it arrived there the older Tobias saw it was not that of his son and sent his son's picture here. The picture was that of Hallenback, who had notified his parents of his own death and had ordered a body shipped to Reading. had ordered a body shipped to Reading Supt. Akens of a brass foundry in Pitts-burg the next day identified Caler as Louis Jacobani, whose nickname in Pittsburg was "Louis the Scaler." The remains were shipped back from Reading and forwarded to Jacobani's home at Wilmington, Del. Claim agents are trying to run Tobias down. Whether he wishes to collect damages or whether he tried to hurry himself ages, or whether he tried to bury himsel

Kaiser Much Interested in St. Louis Fair Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 5 .- The correspondent THE SUN learns from one of the diplomate received by Emperor William on New Year's Day that the Kaiser displayed extraordinary interest in the coming St. Louis Exposition This diplomat remarked to the correspond-ent that he believed the Kaiser was more interested in the exposition than any other sovereign in Europe, and it was more than probable he would send one of the royal princes to represent him there

Caught Fire While Praying: Burns Fatal BARNETT, Ga., Jan. 5 .- Mrs. Charlie Lane of Powellton, eighteen years old, and oride of only a few months, was burned to ing the present price of the metal, which is quoted at \$400,000 a pound. The ore has been tested by a New York assayer, and is said to have a large amount of the precious radium in it.

KING'S APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

STATES HIS BELIEF THAT JAPAN'S DEMANDS ARE REASONABLE.

Urges Russian Ruler Not to Permit Peace of the World to Be Broken-Russian War Council Decides on Reply to Japanese Note-A Peaceful Issue Possible. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- A diplomatist who cossesses full knowledge of the Russo-Japanese crisis furnishes the following to THE SUN.

It is quite true that King Edward has placed in the frankest manner before the Czar his personal conviction of the reasonableness of Japan's demands and has urged him not to permit the peace of the world to be broken. There is reason to believe that these representations have not been without effect in St Petersburg. The crux of the present issue is northern Corea. Russia contends that her commercial concessions and other economic considerations in the northern portion of the peninsula, say twelve miles south of Port Lazareff, necessitate the neutralization of that section. Japan insists that Cores shall be treated as a unit and will make a refusal a casus belli. There is some reason to hope that Russia will abandon her claims in this

In an interview to-day the Corean Chargé d'Affaires in London said there was no doubt that the Japanese proposals in regard to Corea were much more favorable to the latter country than those made by Russia. Corea, he said, would never agree to the Russian suggestion that a third of the country should become a neutral zone, as it would prejudice the sovereignty and integrity of Corea The Japanese Embassy in London has

received private confirmation of the report that King Edward has been making strenuous efforts to persuade the Czar of Russia of the justice of Japan's cause in the Far Eastern controversy. The members of the embassy agree that the situation presents a more favorable appearance than at the end of last week. The Russian reply which has been sent to Japan's note is almost certainly based on demurrers to the claims of the Far Eastern country. These demurrers are not of such a nature as to cause an immediate rupture.

A despatch from Tokio to Reuter's Telegram Company, says that the publication of all news in regard to the movement of troops and warships has been officially prohibited

COLOGNE, Jan. 5 .- A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette says that a council was held on Sunday which was presided over by the Czar. It was attended by the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, Mr. Witte, the president of the Council of Ministers, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine. It is understood that the text of the Russian reply to the Japanese note was definitely decided on at the council.

The correspondent adds that he inclines to the belief that the reply renders a peaceful issue possible and that a settlement of the crisis one way or the other now depends entirely on Japan's answer.

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- It is not yet known authoritatively whether the Russian reply has reached Tokio. A press telegram from the Japanese capital says that it has not, and Baron Havashi, the Japanese Minister here, also says that it has not been received Elsewhere it is intimated that the reply has been sent, and a St. Petersburg despatch announces that it has been communicated to Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East, for delivery to Japan, According

to this unofficial despatch, the reply is drawn in the most conciliatory spirit. Some of the Japanese proposals are accepted. Others are lengthity discussed and met with counter proposals. Russian officials regard the concessions thus made with the very considerable hope that they

will satisfy Japan. The Russian Christmas falls on Jan 7. when, adds the despatch, it is hoped that the Czar will be able to announce that peace

is assured. Beyond the Tokio despatch announcing that Japan has prohibited the publication of all news relating to the movements of the troops or warships, there is hardly a single definite item of intelligence from the Far East, although there are abundant statements, qualified by "it is reported,

"it is believed," &c. The Telegraph prints a St. Petersburg despatch, the sender of which professes to have authority to state that Rear Admiral Evans, who is now en route from Honolulu to Guam, has been instructed not to allow his squadron to act in a manner that could be construed by Japan as indicating that she will receive support

from the United States. The despatch adds that this action by the Washington Government is sincerely appreciated at St. Petersburg, there being a conviction in high quarters that Japan, unsupported, will not declare war. Russia has only the most friendly feelings toward the United States, and one of her keenest desires is to see Americans developing trade

with Russia and the Far East. Among other assertions are such as that 5,000 Japanese troops are ready to land at Masampho and that their landing will probably mean war. Another statement dwells on the activity of the Chinese naval preparations, all effective vessels being in

course of equipment. It is learned in St. Petersburg that a British cruiser has arrived at Chemulpo, supposedly with despatches for the naval detachment stationed at Seoul. A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokic

says that in the event of war the Government will be transferred to Hiroshima, as was done in the Chinese-Japanese war. The Chefoo correspondent of the Morn ing Post says that if war breaks out the British port of Wei Hai Wei will be aban-

doned because it is not fortified.

A despatch to the Morning Leader from Tientsin says that mysterious interruptions of the telegraphs have occurred during the past week near Tientsin. The Russian lines have also been tapped at Taku and Shanghaikwan. The German line has been cut twice. The Russians suspect that the Japanese are responsible for the troubles.

sible for the troubles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—A despatch from Vladivostok says that owing to the conflicts between Japanese and Coreans the Second Russian Rifle Regiment has been been been because the second Russian Rifle Regiment has been that the second Russian Rifle Regiment has been than the second Rifle Regiment has been than the second Russian Rifle Regiment has been than the second Russian Rifle Regiment has been than the second Russian Rifle Regiment has been than the second Rifle Regiment has been than the second Rifle Regiment has been the second Rifle Regiment has been than the second Rifle Regiment has been the second Rifle Regiment has been the second Rifle Rifle Regiment has been the second Rifle Rif the second russian interests.

London, Jan. 6.—The Times, in an editorial, takes the severest view of the retorial, takes the severest view of the re-ported despatch of a Russian regiment to Corea It says it leaves little room for doubt of Russia's intention to precipitate a conflict. The act can only be regarded as a distinct provocation and a violation of existing agreements. Some other papers attach similar importance to the

WOMEN SLEEP OUTDOORS.

Thermometer at 80 Below Didn't Daun Two Tuberculosis Cure Devotees.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5 .- Miss Alice L. Flint, aged 24 years, daughter of George E. Flint of the International Silver Company, residing at 110 Cottage avenue, Meriden, slept all of last night on the veranda of her home with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. Her neighbor Mrs. George A. Allworth, aged 40 years also spent the night on her veranda.

These women are taking the outdoor treatment for the cure of consumption. They spend their nights in this manner The clothing in each case consists of the or dinary night clothes worn by women i normal health, and two woolen blankets and one quilt. Last July Miss Flint was so far gone with consumption that physicians and relatives interested in her case thought she would not live a week. Mrs Allworth wasn't quite so emaciated with the disease, but her case was regarded

as hopeless. Then the two women began sleeping out nights and have kept that custom up with remarkable improvement in their conditions since. Miss Flint is vigorous and strong and they both regard themselves as nearly rid of the disease.

FOUND PRODIGAL SON DEAD. Ex-Judge Browne Called to Bellevne to

Identify His Boy. Ex-Judge Edward Browne of 418 West I wenty-second street was called to Bellevue Hospital last night to identify his son Edward Ellis Browne who, after being ill at the hospital since New Year's morning died there at 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon At the hospital Mr. Browne said that he hadn't seen his son for years.

Edward E. Browne, who was about 30 ears old, was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Seventh avenue and Thirtythird street on New Year's morning and was sent to the alcoholic ward. There he said nothing about his father. When

asked for his occupation he said: "Oh, put me down as a carpenter. He said also that he was married. Ex-Judge Browne learned of his son's death through a friend whom the young man named at the hospital. He arranged for the funeral. He did not know whether

Niagara University and Manhattan College. BOOM FOR MARSHALL FIELD. Chicago Letters Urge Him As Democratic

his son was married or not. The son was

born in this city and was graduated from

Candidate for President. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5 .- Letters are being sent to Indiana Democrats from Chicago in the interest of Marshall Field, the mer chant prince of that city, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and it seems that a campaign has been inaugurated in his behalf. The letters say that Mr Field would carry the city of Chicago by at least 50,000 majority, and that this would insure the electoral vote of Illinois for

It is asserted that the suspicion that the opposition to Roosevelt comes from Wall Street would seriously hurt any candidate from the State of New York, but the financial interests of that State and of the whole country would support Field, while the 6,000,000 men who voted for Bryan, as well as Bryan himself, would also support the

Chicago merchant. TO LEGALIZE 100 MARRIAGES. Virginia Legislature Passes an Enabling

Bill to Correct Serious Errors. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.-When the Governor signs the bill passed by the Legislature to-day 100 couples married in the counties of Virginia since Dec. 12 will be united legally. On the date mentioned, a law went into effect that thereafter all marriage licenses should be obtained from clerks of circuit instead of county courts, the latter going out of existence on Feb. 1 under the new Con-

stitution. Neither the clerks nor the couples seemed aware of the law, more than 100 of the latter being married under licenses granted by county clerks. It became necessary, thereore, for the Legislature to validate these marriages. The Senate passed the necessary law before the Christmas holidays.

but the House acted only to-day. ROXBURGHES WELCOMED HOME. Duke and His American Bride Get Warm

Greeting at Kelso. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived at Floors Castle to-day, it being the homecoming of the Duchess, who was formerly Miss May Goelet of New York. The residents of Kelso, near which town the castle is situated, gave the couple an enthusiastic welcome. The day was observed as a holiday

and the town was decorated. The provost, magistrates and other officials formally greeted the Duke and Duchess, after which the townsfolk drew their carriage to the castle. The procession was headed by pipers. This evening there were illuminations and bonfires on the hills in honor of the lately married couple.

TOWN MOVES SEVENTY MILES. Callentes Makes the Jump to Keep on the

Railroad Line. SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 5 .- Calientes. which was a town of 2,000 population, just over the Nevada line, has been virtually wiped off the map in a day. All this is due to a change in the line of Senator Clark's transcontinental railroad, which is building toward the Pacific Coast. The route was run seventy miles beyond Calientes, and it required only twenty-four hours for the population of Calientes to bundle up and build a town on the new site touched by the

BAKING A DISLOCATE D ANKLE. Dr. Costello of Brooklyn Undergoing Treatment in Yale Medical School.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5 .- Dr. P. V. Costello, of 243 Euclid avenue, Brooklyn, who formerly lived at 214 Franklin street, this city. is having his dislocated ankle baked in an oven in Yale Medical School, in York street, in the hope that the treatment may allow the bone to be pushed back into place.

In playing football with the Hillhouse eleven savaral wars are Dr. Cherche discontinuous deleven savaral wars are deleven sa eleven, several years ago, Dr. Costello dis-located the ankle, and since that time he located the ankie, and since that time he has tried many kinds of treatment without result. The baking process is in charge of Prof. John S. Ely, his former instructor. Dr. Costello graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1899. After that he was at St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn.

COLD NUMBS THE RAILROADS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MANY IN BAD SHAPE, BUT THE NEW HAVEN FAR THE WORST.

Jam at the Grand Central, Making Vain Requests-Station Facilities Are Inadequate, Officer Says-Object Les-

son at Mt. Vernon in Getting Trains. Trains on all the railroads running into New York were behind time vesterday. but the worst tie-up was on the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The way in which trains have been running on this road for the last seventy-two hours has been the cause of uncorking more profanity than has been set free in the Grand Central

Station in many a day.

The snowfall of Saturday and Sunday was unusually heavy in New England, and this delayed all trains from the East. Then the cold wave swept over the snowdrifts, overcoming trainmen, engine orews and switchmen and putting locomotives out of

Then, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, just when the New Haven folks were getting ready to say that the road had recovered, two parts of a freight train smashed into each other at the Port Chester crossing and blocked all four tracks of the road for about seven hours. No trains on either east or westbound tracks could be moved for three or four hours. Finally two tracks were cleared and trains were run on these.

During yesterday morning the only New Haven trains to arrive at the Grand Central Station were the following: Boston express due to arrive at 6:30 A. M., four hours and thirty minutes late: Boston express due at 7:03, three hours and thirty minutes late; Boston express due at 7:08, four hours late. The local trains came along as they could and the New Haven commuters got to town when they arrived. As the commuters waited for trains at

the stations it seemed to them as they saw trainloads of people whiz by now and then that expresses were having the right of way. At Mount Vernon the station was packed with men and women who were in a hurry to get to town. They had reached that mental temperature, after having waited there anywhere from one to three hours, when they were dangerous to monkey with. The toot of an engine was heard at the curve near Claremont Terrace. Somebody called out;

"Here comes another express. That's good enough for us; let's stop it." No sooner had the suggestion been made than a number of women rushed out on the tracks and stood there, waving muffs and other things for all they were worth. The engineer didn't know what was up, but

he decided to stop and find out. The train.

the Boston "Owl," three hours late, was brought to a stop, the commuters piled aboard and then chorussed to the conductor to go on. He went. After that incident had been reported at the general superintendent's office

the order was issued for express trains to run as locals from Greenwich west. The chief trouble on the road came, as or the days before, when commuters wanted to go home. From 4 o'clock vesterday evening until nearly 9 o'clock last night the Grand Central Station was packed with persons who wanted to get home and couldn't. The worst of it was that nobody seemed to be able to find out from anybody in authority when his train would

leave or on what track it would go out. The bulletin boards or "train indicators didn't indicate anything of any value in the way of information, and when an emplovee was questioned he promptly said

he didn't know. Here is a sample of the confusion: Several hundred persons were standing in front of a gate, the train indicator at which said that the 3:30 train would depart from there. After the people who wanted that train had been shivering in the cold for nearly an hour the indicator was shifted to an-nounce that the 4:02 train would leave from that gate.

When do we get the 3:30? somebody asked. "Don't know," shouted the gateman.
Half an hour later the passengers for the
3:30 were told that their train would go out on track 11. There was a rush for the gate leading to this track, and the people were still waiting in front of the gate when THE SUN reporter was getting this official explanation from the general superintendent's office:

the start of Saturday and Sunday. The station service is in the hands of a separate company and we have to take what they give us. I have heard, unofficially, that they cannot get enough engines to bring down the trains from Mott Haven. "The fact is that, in such a time as this, he terminal facilities of this station are altogether inadequate. Such conditions as those which now confront us wil

not be remedied to any great extent

until the improvements are completed

"Service in the Grand Central Station

which will take two or three years, and until we have loops around which trains can run in and out of the station as fast as need "But why is it that people can't find out when and where their trains leave?" the official who was doing the talking was asked.
"In times like this," was the answer, "it "In times like this," was the answer, "it is impossible to give better information than we are giving now. When a train leaves the yards, the operator there telegraphs it down here. He is the only person who knows when a train is made up and ready to leave the yards. If he had to stop and answer all the questions that the people who are waiting for trains would like to have answered, he would be able to do nothing also

do nothing alse.
"The indicators at the gates tell where. as a rule, the train you want will leave. Unless, for some unforseen reason, a train has to be shifted to another track, the indicator will always tell where you can find your train. It will leave on the track in-dicated as soon as we can start it. If you don't want to stand out in the cold, go into the station, where it'swarm, and the an-nouncer will tell you."

nouncer will tell you."

In the hope of relieving some of the congestion in the station yesterday afternoon, the New Haven people took these trains off the schedule: 3:02, 4:06, 4:32 and 5:50 for Port Chester: 5:32 for Stamford, and the 5:38 and 6:32 for New Rochelle. If this section reduced the congestion it was not action reduced the congestion, it was not

action reduced the congestion, it was not apparent in the station.

Trains from the North and West or the New York Central were all late yesterday. The Twentieth Century Limited, due here at 9:30 A.M. got in about three hours late. at 9:39 A. M. got in about three nours late.

The Southwestern Limited was about as far behind time. Other through trains on the Central were from two to five hours late. The Central's bulletin board late yesterday afternoon said that all Central and New York and Harlem trains were "indefinitely late." indefinitely late.

"indefinitely late."

Last night a freight wreck on the New York and Harlem at Tuckahoe cut off all communication on that road between here and White Plains. Four cars went down an embankment. A wrecking train was sent to clear the tracks. Meantime passengers transferred by walking through the snow. the snow.

Delaware and Lackawanna through trains were all about two hours late, but the locals were reported as running generally only a few minutes behind schedule. The same was